



MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1908.

REGICIDES were again in evidence Saturday afternoon when King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince Luis Philipp were shot and killed and Prince Manuel wounded in the city of Lisbon. The assassination was one of the boldest that has occurred in the world's history, and has cast a gloom over every palace in the civilized world. The news of the double assassination was a few hours later being read from bulletin boards in the principal cities of the globe, bringing forth, as it should, expressions of horror from all law-abiding people. There has been apprehension for some time in Lisbon, socialistic and anarchistic doctrines having been promulgated among the present generation many of whom have been taught to loathe rulers and to despise law and order. The newspapers of this country, while announcing the terrible crimes with hand-bill headlines, are saying much concerning the unfortunate King Carlos which rather tends to fan the flame of regicide instead of decreasing crimes which have disgraced the world before and since the days of Philip of Macedon. King-killing is among the most heinous of all offenses, and no open or overt attempt should be made to mitigate the offense by publishing the private lives of monarchs who have been ruthlessly slain. Hence it matters not what odium may be attached to the memory of Carlos, he was King of Portugal and his position and person should have been respected. The great apostle to the gentiles wrote the Epistle to the Romans when Nero, the most sensual and bloodthirsty of all potentates, was on the throne of the Caesars. Among other things Paul says: "Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Render, therefore, to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; honor to whom honor." If such deference was to be paid to Nero, the world should have patience with those now on thrones.

Reports from Richmond are to the effect that Mr. Cato will probably introduce an amendment in the House of Delegates to the bill for the repeal of the R. F. & P. railway's special privilege prohibiting the paralleling of its tracks, which amendment may retard the passage of the repeal bill. It is hoped Mr. Cato will do nothing of the kind. Of course the State's interest in the R. F. & P. road should be properly looked after but not to the extent of preventing other railroads being built in this section of Virginia. The building of other roads would be of great benefit to the people, and the State's gain thereby would more than offset any loss that might possibly, but improbably, be sustained by the falling off in dividends derived from the stock of the R. F. & P. road held by the State. Then again it is not believed that a new road would materially injure the old one.

Ten cadets were expelled from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute on Saturday for hazing. The faculty, after a careful consideration of the case, informed the students that the decision was positive and final. To the foregoing official statement President Barringer added that he is determined to abolish all forms of hazing at the V. P. I. In this he has the co-operation of the command and members of the faculty and will have the support of the people of the State. Hazing is now out of date and should be no longer tolerated.

SINCE the opposition began to develop to the anti-exclusion bill offered by Mr. Strode, in the State Senate, and which was prepared by the officers of the Inter-denominational Sunday Observance Alliance, there is a disposition to amend the measure so as to permit the use of low-rate tickets on Sunday trains. But the bill still contains the provision which prohibits the operating of special passenger trains on Sunday. The passage of such a bill would do little good and would not materially improve the morals of the State.

THE groundhog yesterday walked right out, turned around, and walked right back again, and so, according to groundhogology, there is to be six weeks more of winter. But this will be but a repetition of the past few winters, the worse parts of which have been after the second of February.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., February 3. By far the most serious blow that has yet been delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States to organized labor, was given today when that tribunal announced its decision that labor organizations are liable to damages for boycotts brought against manufacturers moved in interstate commerce. The question was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States by Dietrich Lowe, a hat manufacturer, of Danbury, Conn., who worked in the lower court against the hat-takers union for damages alleged to have been sustained to his trade as the result

of a boycott made on his hats because he maintained an open shop. Lowe claimed the hat-takers union, together with the American Federation of Labor, had conspired to restrain his interstate commerce trade, and were, therefore liable to punishment under the Sherman anti-trust law. The lower court dismissed the petition but the Supreme Court held today that the manufacturer had a claim for damages, and that the petition should not have been dismissed. It ordered that the lower court proceed to a trial of the case. The decision of the court was unanimous. This is the third important decision adverse to the interests of organized labor that has been rendered in the past few weeks by the highest court of the land, the first being the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the employers liability act and the second the knocking out of that section of the Erdman act, which made it unlawful for an interstate employer to discharge an employee because of membership in a union.

A torney of high standing who listened expressed the belief that the decision of the court today will not practically affect the fight the American Manufacturers' Association has been making on the American Federation of Labor for the prohibition of the publication of its "We don't patronize" list, by which it boycotted nearly a hundred manufacturers who had offended labor organizations. The American Federation of Labor was made a party in the case decided today and is therefore liable for damages.

Heading off a possible larceny of campaign material, Representative Charles E. Townsend, spokesman in the House on railroad matters, today startled his democratic and pleased his republican brethren by arguing, from facts of history, that William Jennings Bryan is not a father of anti-trust legislation and railroad regulation and that, therefore, President Roosevelt has not perjured the Nebraska's policies.

It is not the existence of the industrial power, but rather its misuse, that is the real power, says Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith of the Bureau of Corporations, defining in his annual report, issued today, the operations of the bureau, and the attitude of the government toward corporate combinations. The report contains a strong recommendation for general administrative supervision of interstate corporations. Whether the system take the form of a federal license plan, or simply a requirement that interstate corporations shall make reports and submit their books to a federal bureau, the commissioner suggests is of little consequence, but it is important that there be some system by which the government will deal with corporations administratively rather than by judicial procedure. The report details the results of prosecutions instigated by the bureau the past year for offenses against the Elkins law.

According to the statement today by Representative Henry, of Texas, the democrats of the House will probably caucus Wednesday or Thursday night to adopt resolutions endorsing the President's message of last Friday. "Every sentiment of the message, every suggestion for remedial legislation in the message," said Henry "is and has been sound democratic doctrine. The call for a caucus has not yet been formulated, but there is no objection to holding one, so far as I can learn, and it is up to the democrats to endorse what President Roosevelt tells the republican majority to do." Mr. Henry has evidently not read the message for if he has he would have seen that Mr. Roosevelt wishes to delay by State's right, one of the cardinal principles of democracy.

Several Alexandria Masons were here today to secure speakers for the banquet to be given by Alexandria-Washington Lodge in Alexandria February twenty-second. The weather bureau reported today the registering of an earthquake on the local instruments Saturday at 6:16 p. m. It is stated that perceptible tremors were recorded for nearly an hour. The distance of origin from Washington is estimated at about 3,800 miles. Mr. Carlin today introduced bills for the relief of Burke & Marshall, Eliza Montjoy, George Umbaugh, Robert D. Embrey, and James S. Garrison; for granting an increase of pensions to Sophie C. Hillery, widow of Henry Hillery; and for granting pensions to J. P. R. Miller, George E. Brandon and Virginia E. Berry.

Princess Lwof-Palaghy, a celebrated Hungarian portrait painter, has come to Washington to paint the President's picture.

Timothy Woodruff and William Barnes Jr., of Albany, New York, talked politics with the President this afternoon.

Virginia News.

J. W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, head of the movement for non-partisan tariff reform is in Washington to urge the Beveridge measure.

Fire, which broke out at an early hour yesterday, completely destroyed the restaurant of Mr. Millard Burke, near Charlottesville, and for a time threatened to consume the lively stable of W. A. Irving & Co.

Mrs. Sophia Ors, twenty-six years old, shot and killed herself Saturday at her home in Richmond. Mrs. Ors was despondent over the condition of her six-month-old infant, the mind of the child being impaired by disease. The fourth ward school building in Wheeling W. Va., in which were 600 children, aged from six to fourteen, was entirely destroyed by fire today. The children were saved from the building by fire drill. The loss \$100,000.

Col. T. G. Lawler, national commander of the G. A. R. in 1904-05, prospective candidate for the governorship of Illinois and postmaster at Rockford, Ill. today, was treasurer of the national association of postmasters.

The charges against Judge W. F. Rhes, of Bristol, appointed by Gov. Swanson as the successor of Henry C. Stuart, as a member of the State Corporation Commission, have practically fallen through. The effort to make political capital out of the case has failed and has served to put Judge Rhes in a much better light than if the investigation had not been held.

John Austin, colored, stating that his home is in Halifax, N. C., confessed to Captain L. P. Smith, of the Manchester police department, yesterday that he had killed B. A. Magee Jr., near Drewry's Bluff, Chesterfield county, on Friday. The man appears to be an imbecile. He says he came through Petersburg early yesterday and committed the crime on his way to Manchester.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

The committee on general laws of the Senate on Saturday made a favorable report of the bill which makes it a felony to write, procure or to in any way be concerned in the writing, transmission or procuring of any letter, message or paper of any sort which may threaten to do bodily harm or injury to any member of the family of a parent. The bill is signed at the Black Hand organizations, which have flourished in other cities. The bill will become a law.

The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Virginia delegation in Congress to vote for the bill which provides for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for the protection of the Virginia coast and the waters of the State from the invasion of a foreign foe.

An amendment to Dr. Gravit's fertilizer bill, offered by Senator Kezill, caused a little argument, but the bill was temporarily passed by, but was later called up and passed, Senator Kezill having withdrawn his amendment.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill which allows the assessments for street improvements to be made by some officer to be designated by the council of the city. The bill is for the benefit of the city, which has named a special clerk on local assessments, and the measure validates the acts of such special clerk as though made by the council.

Senator Seale introduced a bill prohibiting public exhibitions and sports on Sunday, and providing for the punishment of persons convicted of participation in, managing or allowing such sports on Sunday.

Sensors Folkes and Elam introduced a bill which is aimed at the measure recently passed raising the exemption from income tax to \$1,000. The bill provides that the Commissioner of Revenue shall keep a separate list of all incomes assessed, and submit same to the judges of the proper courts, who in turn will submit them to the grand jury, which will compare the tax list with the list submitted by the commissioner, and if any persons are found to have omitted to hand in any statement of their income, it will be the duty of the jury to return indictments against said persons.

The Senate passed House bills to prescribe what manner amendments to the Constitution may be submitted and to provide for the punishment of the State; their duties and compensation. Senator Ward (by request) presented a bill which fixes the tax on junk dealers in cities of the first class at \$50, but in cities of the second class the tax is fixed at \$30, being a reduction of \$20 in favor of dealers in the cities of the second class.

HOUSE.

The House committee on banking and insurance reported favorably Judge Williams' measure calling for the re-enactment of the Wharson insurance law, which forbids combinations among insurance companies for the purpose of controlling rates.

The House committee on banking and insurance, in its report, favored the passage of a bill which provides for the establishment of a firemen's relief fund. Under the terms of the bill, each fire insurance company doing business in the State will be taxed 1 per cent of all premiums collected, this sum to be applied to the fund. The fund is to be distributed proportionately to disabled firemen. It is estimated that the total receipts each year from the fire insurance companies will aggregate \$25,000.

The House passed the bill to authorize the appropriation of city taxes assessed upon real estate and the redemption of any part of such real estate from the lien of such taxes.

Also the Senate bill amending an act to regulate the granting of injunctions in certain cases.

Speaker Byrd's bill creating a tax commission to adjust the existing tax laws for the purpose of equalizing taxation was reported favorably from the finance committee. The commission is to be made up of seven members, and will report to the next legislature.

The House has passed the bill to provide for an extension of time at which a penalty will be incurred for the non-payment of taxes assessed by commissioners of the revenue for the various districts for the year 1907, where such commissioner has failed to return property before November 25, 1907.

FORAKER SCORES ROOSEVELT.

The Ohio Society of New York held their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night. Gov. Hughes, of New York, was unable to attend but sent a letter of regret. Mr. Foraker and Judge Harmon made speeches.

Judge Harmon spoke against the proposition of government ownership of railroads. He emphatically declared that while governmental supervision has much to commend it, ownership and operation by the government would be a mistake. But he declared, if the railroads of the country are not to follow a new plan and more emphatically safeguard the interests of all persons, government ownership will be forced by the people.

Senator Foraker struck at Roosevelt, put him at the top of the list of muck rakers and said he started the panic. Among other things he said:

The chief cause of the industrial depression may be summed up in one word—"muck-raking."

Success was no longer an evidence of integrity, skill, capacity and energy; but only a sign of some crookedness which must be unearthed and punished. For more than three years there has been a perfect storm of that kind of literature.

In the midst of all and over all was heard the voice of the President. His denunciations were of such declamatory and frightening character that they helped to create a general business distrust and alarm.

The result was inevitable. When the crash came, "all the king's army and all the king's men" were helpless, and some of the most abused muck-makers of the world came to the rescue. A more wholesome spirit now prevails and as the end draws nearer and Congress grows more independent the power of the chief executive wanes.

Padlock the muck-raker, high and low.

President Roosevelt has refused to extend an invitation to King Leopold, of Belgium, to visit the United States. The President's refusal followed an unofficial intimation that the King contemplated coming to this country for the purpose of observing and meeting the American people.

KING CARLOS ASSASSINATED.

King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince Luis Philipp were assassinated Saturday evening. They were shot to death while seated in the royal carriage at Lisbon just after their return from Villa Viscoas, where they had been sojourning, by a band of men who fired a volley from carbines. The royal family were driving in an open carriage, when a group of men at the corner of Praca Do Commercio and the Rua Do Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the carriage and, leveling carbines, which they had concealed upon them, fired, mortally wounding the King and the Crown Prince, and slightly wounding the Queen Amelie, who rose in the carriage and tried to shield the Crown Prince, was unhurt.

Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

The bodies of the King and the Crown Prince were removed from the marble sarcophagi in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Passado das Necessidades, the late residence, escorted by municipal guards.

The news of the assassination swept through the city like wild fire and at night half the populace was patric struck, not knowing where the next blow may fall. Throughout the city conversation ceased and all the houses and business places were barricaded.

The theatre and cafes were closed, the streets were almost deserted and the electric cars moved without passengers. The minds of all the faithful monarchists turned to the thought that the wounded Infante Manuel is now King of Portugal, and couriers hastened through the streets, summoning to the bedside of the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon.

Premier Franco, the dictator of the kingdom, hastened to the palace protected by a squadron of cavalrymen, and there he conferred with the Queen and high officials of state on what immediate action should be taken.

It is understood the Queen Amelie will be regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his nineteenth year.

The assassins undoubtedly belonged to one of the bands of conspirators that have been plotting the overthrow of the monarchy and the re-establishment of a republic.

The persistence of Premier Franco in the maintenance of a practical dictatorship of the country was undoubtedly the primary cause of the regicide. It is true that the murder of King Carlos and his son was a political crime, but it is not true that the mass, even of the republicans, sympathize with murder. On the contrary, they are revolted and infuriated by the idea that a pure republic can have its birth in assassination.

The council of state yesterday issued a proclamation giving the facts of the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince, and declaring that Infante Manuel is now the King of Portugal.

The terrible event has strengthened monarchist feeling in the army, the discipline of which is perfect.

The King has issued the following proclamation:

"Portugal:—An irreparable outrage has oppressed with deepest bitterness my heart as a son and brother.

"I know that the nation shares my grief, and abhors this horrible, dastardly crime, which is unprecedented in history.

"I am summoned by the constitution to preside over the destinies of the kingdom, and in the task I will employ all my efforts for the welfare of the country, and to deserve the love of the Portuguese people.

"I swear to maintain the Catholic religion, and the integrity of the kingdom, and to observe, and cause to be observed, the political constitution of the nation.

"I further declare that it pleases me to retain in office the present ministers.

"Given at the palace, February 2, 1908.

DOM MANUEL II."

It is announced that the young King Manuel will firmly support Premier Franco. "There will be no regency," he said.

Asylum are true, Harry K. Thaw is already clashing under the discipline of the institution. He is declared to be emphatically disappointed over the failure of his lawyers to secure him the privilege of a private room. Then, too, he had an abundance of alcoholic stimulants prior to his arrival here and was somewhat worked up when he was told Sunday he could have no more while he remained here a prisoner. Thaw brought a large sum of money—one report is that it totalled \$6,000—but much of it was taken from him and turned over to his attorneys. If he wants delicacies from the Fishkill stores he can have them sent here and charged. Thaw's measurements and photograph for the asylum records were taken today. To the guards who had charge of him he boasted that his lawyers would have him out of there in a week.

Charles Sumnerville in the New York Evening Journal today quotes Harry K. Thaw as declaring he killed, and that the question of his wife's former relations with the architect did not enter into the shooting.

After describing what he remembers of the shooting, Thaw is reported as saying: "As to those hideous stories that were circulated about me and which Mr. Jerome from his denunciation of me seems still to believe, I want to say to the public that they were all lies. I am no saint. But let me tell you something. In some ways the rich are as helpless as the poor. Any young man of wealth will find himself subtly and humbly slandered by creatures like Abe Hummel with a blackmaling end in view."

Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Following a conference between the heads of the Matteawan Asylum this afternoon it was decided that the condition of Harry K. Thaw was such that he need not be kept in the main observation ward. Consequently he was transferred to one of the small wards where there are but three inmates and later he may get a private room. Thaw's attorneys have made arrangements for him to secure all the delicacies he may desire.

STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the State republican committee, held in Richmond Saturday night for the purpose of deciding upon the time and place for the State convention, Alvah H. Martin, of Norfolk, was endorsed for membership on the republican national committee to succeed George E. Bowden. The election of Mr. Martin was unanimous.

The republican State convention will be held in Lynchburg on April 8. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every fifty votes and fraction over twenty-five cast for Roosevelt at the last general election.

Candidates are to be put in the field in every Congressional district in the State. The policies of O. Bascomb Sleep as State chairman were endorsed.

Mrs. Ella Jet Taliaferro, seventy-five years old, widow of Captain John S. Taliaferro, died at Fredericksburg on Saturday.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Conditions in Portugal. Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 3.—Premier Franco, acting as absolute dictator under full powers from the new 19 year old king, Dom Manuel II., seems to have Portugal under complete control today.

The dictator is fairly combing the country for the persons at the bottom of the plot which cost King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Philipp their lives. It is believed the actual assassins were only tools. Men of high position are suspected of promoting the conspiracy. Unless they have already crossed the border there is small chance of their escape. Franco has blocked every avenue of exit and practically surrounded the country with a cordon of troops. King Manuel is suffering little from the wound he received in his arm when his father and brother were shot. The injury is slight. Queen Amelie lingers sleeplessly beside the corpse of her dead husband and son. Though almost prostrated, she disregards all pleas that she quit the death chamber for food or rest. Her physicians fear for the sanity of Queen Amelie.

The bodies lie in the Necessidades Palace. The highest court dignitaries are waiting at the Queen's side. The funeral will be held on the 10th instant. The version of the assassination most generally accepted is that six men were concerned in the actual assassination. The king and queen, with their two sons, had taken open carriages from the railroad station, where they had just arrived from Villa Viscoas.

Just as the first carriage with the king, queen and crown prince turned into the Rua Do Arsenal the six assassins leaped from the crowd on the right side of the street and fired a perfect fusillade from their carbines.

The king sank back dying. The crown prince leaped from his seat only to pitch forward across his father's body. The queen threw herself across the forms to shield them, striking furiously at the approaching murderers with a huge bouquet handed her just as she left the train. A bullet grazed, but did not hurt her. The coachman lashed his horses and the carriage went forward.

Prince Manuel, in the second carriage, had opened fire with his revolver on the assassins, and continued firing until a bullet struck him in the right arm.

The mounted police escort killed three of the assassins as they fled and captured the rest, with the assistance of the crowd. Dispatches from Lisbon confirmed the reports that the leader of the assassins was Sergeant Manuel Bales, of the seventh cavalry. He was killed. The others were clerks. One was named Alfred Costa. The third has not been certainly identified.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Franco cabinet has fallen and its leader will have no place under the new government.

The new king, Manuel II., whose initial proclamation made it clear that he first intended to continue his father's premier in power, is said to have changed his programme as a result of advice from England. A coalition ministry will be named.

Despite denials from the British admiralty that English warships will interfere in the event of a revolutionary outbreak at Lisbon, it is believed that the Atlantic fleet was ordered from Vigo, Spain, to the Portuguese port for no other reason. Positive confirmation has been received from London that the order has been issued.

London, Feb. 3.—King Edward is reported not to permit the overthrow of the Portuguese dynasty, according to unofficial but authoritative information from the highest government sources.

If necessary he will lead King Manuel military aid in suppressing revolution. An outbreak is no, however, considered likely. The British cruisers Antrim, Carnarvon, Drake and Devonshire have sailed from Gibraltar for Lisbon where they will act under orders from the English ambassador.

Lisbon, Portugal, via frontier, Feb. 3.—A battalion of infantry revolted at Oporto following the receipt of news of the assassination of the king and crown prince, the men declaring they would serve no longer under a monarchist government. Loyal troops arrested the mutineers without a fight. The trouble is believed to have furnished the basis for reports that a republic had been proclaimed at Oporto.

Thaw Chafing Under Discipline. Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 3.—If reports from the officials of the Matteawan Asylum are true, Harry K. Thaw is already clashing under the discipline of the institution. He is declared to be emphatically disappointed over the failure of his lawyers to secure him the privilege of a private room. Then, too, he had an abundance of alcoholic stimulants prior to his arrival here and was somewhat worked up when he was told Sunday he could have no more while he remained here a prisoner. Thaw brought a large sum of money—one report is that it totalled \$6,000—but much of it was taken from him and turned over to his attorneys. If he wants delicacies from the Fishkill stores he can have them sent here and charged. Thaw's measurements and photograph for the asylum records were taken today. To the guards who had charge of him he boasted that his lawyers would have him out of there in a week.

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The Market. Georgetown D. C., Feb. 3.—Wheat 95-100.

ROSENFELD'S ONE PRICE TO ALL.

100 PANAMA SKIRTS

All-wool Panama Skirts, brown, blue and black; made well, fit well and hang well; worth \$4.50 and \$5, SPECIAL \$3.

Our Misses' Skirts will fit a miss, and don't go amiss FROM \$1 UP.

The New Children's Gingham Dresses have arrived, sizes from 6 months to 14 years.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

You should not fail to see them. Beautiful designs and well-made. Come and see the new Dresden designs of Ruching. New Corollaries. New embroidered collars in all sizes.

We handle the Best Boys' School Pants and Waists Made.

PANTS in all sizes, 25c, 50c and 75c. Waist or Blouse, 25c and 50c. If in need of WINTER GOODS, such as WOMEN'S or MISSES' COATS, FURS, BLANKETS or COMFORTS, we would advise you to see Ours and Ours prices before buying.

ROSENFELD'S, 518-20 King St., Alexandria, Va.

Charges Against Judge Blackstone.

[Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Feb. 3.—Great was the surprise in the House today shortly after noon when Delegate Houston, representing Hampton and Elizabeth City counties, presented a petition signed by four hundred of his constituents who asked for the impeachment of Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of the Eleventh judicial circuit. The petition charges the judge with neglect of official duty, immorality and incompetency. Delegate Houston said the signers were the most representative people of the community. The petition was referred to the committee on courts of justice.

Anxiety in Madrid.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—The Spanish government is gravely alarmed lest revolutionary outbreaks in Spain result from Saturday's tragedy at Lisbon. Ball cartridges have been served to the troops in barracks here, and orders have been issued for a mobilization of troops along the Portuguese frontier.

It is believed the mobilization contemplates the use of the soldiers not only in the event of trouble in Spain, but that they will be rushed to the support of the new King of Portugal, should his life or authority be threatened and his own military force prove loyal.

All of the Spanish royal family are surrounded by guards and detectives, and secret service agents swarm throughout the city.

Seven Men Killed.

Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 3.—A boiler in the pudding department of Van Allen & Co's. mill mill here, exploded today, killing seven men and injuring several others. A number of the latter who are now at the hospital in Sunbury it is feared will die. The mill had just resumed operations at 4 o'clock this morning after a four months shut down.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 3.—After a quiet opening the market became generally heavy and speculative for the railroad issue. In the first hour many stocks sustained a general decline. In government bonds the four declined 1 per cent, the three and four registered 4 and the two 1 per cent. Other bonds easier.

After the first hour the selling seemed to have exhausted itself and purchases caused a moderate rally from the lowest levels reached earlier in the day. A number of issues moved up irregular amounts, varying from small fractions to one point.

Sixtieth Congress.

Washington, Feb. 3. SENATE.

The Senate today unanimously passed a resolution expressing regret over the assassination of the king and the crown prince of Portugal.

The resolution, presented by Chairman Culberson, of the foreign relations committee, was as follows:

"Resolved, that the death by unlawful and inhuman violence of the king and crown prince of Portugal is sincerely deplored by the Senate of the United States of America.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the President of the United States, with the request that he communicate the same to the government of Portugal."

The minority leader of the Senate, Mr. Culberson, is not through with the Secretary of the Treasury. He introduced a resolution today directing that official to inform the Senate whether any bank outside of New York city complained to the Secretary, United Treasurer or Comptroller of the Currency, between October 1 and November 1, 1907, by telegram or letter "of the refusal of any national bank of New York city to pay in cash New York exchange or to respond to calls for reserves," and calling for copies of such telegrams.

The Senate today passed without objection the Tillman resolution, calling upon the President to report what information the Department of Justice had received relative to land grant railroads on the Pacific illegally holding public lands, and asking what action the attorney general was contemplating with a view of recovering the land. Mr. Tillman is preparing to discuss the charge that the Southern Pacific is illegally holding many thousands of acres of coal and timber lands.

HOUSE.

A new scheme for the accomplishment of the purposes of the employers' liability act, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States was advanced in the House today by Mr. Sabath (dem. Ill). His measure provides a compensation to employees engaged in interstate commerce and including employees subject to the navigation and shipping laws of the United States, who sustain and suffer injuries or death. Assessments are to be levied on the employers by a commission of injury awards, appointed by the President. The attorney general is charged with the prosecution of all employers when employees are injured.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

J. & H. AITCHESON.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

NEEDS.

—And Builders of—</